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Whitehall, March 31, 1743.

The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council have this Day, by his Majesty's Command, wrote the following Letter to the Custodes Rotulorum of all the Counties in England and Wales; and also to the Mayors of Cities and Towns, being Counties within themselves.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations to your Lordship. Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for Licencing the Retailers thereof;" all Persons are prohibited to sell any Spirituous Liquors, or Strong Waters about the Streets, Highways, or the Fields, in any Wheelbarrow or Basket, or on the Water, or any Stall, Bulk, or Shed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for each Offence; and Power is thereby given to one or more Justices of the Peace, to convict such Offender in the Manner therein mentioned, and on Neglect to pay it, to commit him or her to the House of Correction for two Months. And whereas by another Act made in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for Repealing certain Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences for Retailing the same; and for laying other Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences to retail the said Liquors", all Persons are prohibited to sell by Retail Spirituous Liquors and Strong Waters, unless they shall be Licenced thereto in the Manner therein directed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Offence, to be paid on Conviction before one or more Justices of the Peace, and on Non-Payment, of being committed to the House of Correction for Two Months. And whereas it is thereby provided and enacted, that no Licence shall be granted to any but to such Persons as keep Taverns, Victualling-houses, Inns, Coffee-houses or Alehouses, nor shall any such be enabled to sell by Retail Spirituous Liquors or Strong Waters, unless they shall first have a Licence also to sell Ale or Spirituous Liquors from two or more Justices. And whereas by one Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King James the First, intituled, "An Act for Repressing the odious and loathsome Sin of Drunkenness;" And by one other Act in the Twenty First Year of his Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Repressing of Drunkenness, and Restraining the inordinate Haunting of Inns, Ale-houses, and other Victualling-Houses." And by other Acts divers Penalties are inflicted on Persons guilty of the Crime of Drunkenness, or who sit tippling in Ale-houses contrary to Law, and Power is thereby given to the Justices of the Peace to carry the said Laws into Execution. And whereas it hath been represented to his Majesty, that notwithstanding the said Act of the Ninth of his Majesty,

and the said Acts made against Drunkenness and Tippling, the Practice of excessive drinking Spirituous Liquors has not been prevented; and divers disorderly and irregular Persons have taken upon themselves to sell the same by Retail, contrary to the said Act of the Ninth of his Majesty, and do still continue the same; His Majesty, taking the same into his serious Consideration, and being desirous to put a Stop as much as in him lyeth to a Custom so destructive of the Health, Morals and Industry of his Subjects, and to the Peace of his Kingdom; and being sensible that the faithful and diligent Execution of the said Laws would effectually remedy the said Evil: We therefore, in his Majesty's Name, and by his express Commands, pray and require your Lordship to recommend it to, and press it in the strongest Manner upon the Justices of the Peace within the County whereof your Lordship is Custos Rotulorum, that they use their utmost Endeavours to carry all the said Laws into Execution, and more especially that they take particular Care not to grant Licences for selling Ale or Spirituous Liquors, to any but such as are strictly qualified according to Law, and as are not known to be guilty of any disorderly Practices, or likely to suffer them in their Houses, and that they do call before them the High Constables and Petty Constables, and all other Officers under their Direction, and give them the strictest Orders not to suffer any Persons to sell Spirituous Liquors in the Streets or other prohibited Places, and to be very industrious in discovering, apprehending, and bringing to Punishment all Persons guilty of the said Vice of Drunkenness and other Offences prohibited by the said Laws. And so not doubting of your ready Compliance herewith, We bid your Lordship very heartily farewell. From the Council Chamber at Whitehall, the 31st Day of March, 1743.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Feb. 17. 1742.

ON the 29th of January his Majesty's Ship the Adventure sent in a Brigantine laden with Cocoa and Jesuits Bark from Porto Bello, taken under the Arenas to the Windward of Carthagena; and also a Sloop laden with Salt, called the Sta. Rita, taken near the same Place.

On the 1st of February, the Greenwich and Adventure returned to Jamaica, and brought with them a Polacca, which they fell in with to the Leeward of Pedro Shoals, laden with Quick-silver, which was fitted out at Cadiz for Vera Cruz, and is thought will prove a considerable Prize.

On the 4th the Hawk Sloop sent into Jamaica a Brigantine called the St. Andrew, which had been taken by the Spaniards ten Weeks before, and carried into Barracoa: She had on board a Lieutenant and 25 Spaniards, who were carrying her to the Havanna.



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On the 7th two Spanish Sloops were brought into Jamaica, loaden with Tobacco and Sugar, bound from St. Jago to Carthagená, and had been taken by the Greenwich and Adventure.

Extract of a Letter from Captain John Ambrose, of his Majesty's Ship the Rupert, to Vice-Admiral Mathews, dated Sofa Bay, 4 March 1742.

WE were very unlucky on our first Coming here, as we did all that was possible for Men to do to intercept their Fishing Boats, or take some Person from the Shore, to gain Intelligence, but to no Effect. We landed on the small Island to the Southward of St. John's; we had our Men under the Protection of our Guns, as nothing could pass to hurt them; but could gain no Intelligence, a Party of Horse and Foot, of about 200 Men, constantly patrolling along Shore, from the Bottom of the Bay of Sofa to Vineros, alarming the Shore by continual Fires. The 1st of March, at Twelve at Night, we saw a small Vessel; I imagined it was a Decoy, that they thought we would send our Boats after her, and then they would mann the Barks and Boats that lay at Vineros and Alcanaria, and cut our Boats off: We kept Sight of her till Three, and found she stood away to the S. E. and the Wind coming off the Land, I could prevent any other Boats going to her Assistance. I then made the Signal for the Boats, mann'd and arm'd, to chace; at Five, proving little Wind, my Barge came up with her, and did intend to lay her on Board; on which the Chace fired some Guns at them, one Shot went through the Barge, but hurt nobody. I made the Signal for the Boats to leave off Chace. Captain Hughes and I got under Sail as quick as possible; as all our Boats were out, and there being but little Wind, it was a great Hindrance to the Ships Sailing to keep them in Tow: I let slip all my Boats, and made the Signal for Captain Hughes to take them up; at Nine I came up with the Chace and took her, she proving a Spanish Barco Longo, called the Nostra Senora del Carmen, Bartholomew Savorido, Master, four Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and 33 Men, bound from Malaga to Barcelona, in the King of Spain's Service, laden with 1000 Quintals of Lead for Musket Ball, and 300 Pieces of Timber for the Use of the Artillery; the Taking of this Vessel will be a good Piece of Service, as it will be a great Disappointment to the Enemy. Captain Hughes not bringing too, to take the Boats in Tow, as he was to Windward of me, and fear'd the Chace would eat me out of the Wind, my Boats were a great Way Stern by the Time I took the Vessel. I soon after saw another Sail, I made the Signal for Captain Hughes to chace and leave his Boats, which I would take in Tow, as I was obliged to stand back for my own, and desired, when he had done his Chace, to join me in Sofa Bay. At Twelve o'Clock he run his Chace ashore at the West End of the Town of Vineros; he anchored and kept firing his Guns on the Bark and Town, to prevent the Peoples unloading or burning of her, till the Boats came down which were all with me.

Whilst this was doing he observed a Barco Longo and two large Satties under the Castle of Peniscola, and believing such Information might be got from the Spaniards on board me, with Regard to the Strength and Situation of that Place, as might make the Destroying of them very practicable, if both Ships were toge-

ther, made the Signal to speak with me. I was then at an Anchor in the Bay of Sofa; I weighed immediately, and by Four got to him with all the Boats, and came to an Anchor half Gun Shot of the Town and Vessel, in a Foot less than five Fathom Water. We sent all the Boats to take the Vessel off, but did not fire a Gun from our Ships until we first saw whether they would fire upon our Boats: On the Boats boarding the Vessel, they kept a smart Fire with Small Arms from little Intrenchments they had made from behind the Walls and Corners of the Streets and Houses, that were contiguous; upon which we both played with our Batteries below and aloft, against the Town, and where we saw the Fire come from, and in a little Time silenced them; but growing dark, with a great Surf on the Shore, we could not destroy her effectually that Night. There happened to be a French Tartan at an Anchor in the Road, which Captain Hughes ordered to come from between him and the Enemy, and place himself without him. When we left off Firing, I sent for the Master of the Tartan, and desired he would go on Shore with a Message to the Governor or Commanding Officer of the Place, to tell him, that he must ransom the Town next Morning, or that we should lay it in Ashes. They sent to beg that we should give them Time till Six next Morning; that they had sent an Express to the Intendant General of the Province, and were certain they would be able to give us a satisfactory Answer; accordingly, at Six in the Morning, I sent the Master of the Tartan on Shore, who brought me Word, that they had thrown 200 Troops more into the Town to prevent our Landing, and that they desired us to do what we pleased; that the Inhabitants would ransom the Town, but the Soldiery would not let them. Upon which we warped our Ships in a proper Station against the Town, sent our Boats and burnt the Vessel effectually, and then brought a Spring upon our Cables, and began to batter the Town at half an Hour past Nine, which we continued without ceasing till One: I fired 520 Shot, and Captain Hughes almost as many. We saw we had done considerable Damage to the Town; but the Wind coming out of the Sea, we were obliged to get away as fast as we could, our Ships being so near the Shore, it was not safe to lie there longer. Before I weighed I sent the Master of the Tartan ashore, not as a Messenger from me, but to learn what Damage we had done, that I might be the more particular to you; and left Captain Hughes to ply off and on till he came off from the Shore to bring the Account: He told him, that we had destroyed thirty Satties that were haul'd up at the End of the Town for Security; that the Spire and Belfrey of the Great Church were knocked down, the Roof and some Part of the Walls entirely demolished, most of the Houses ruined, and the Street filled full of Rubbish; that 50,000 Dollars would not repair the Damage, for which the Inhabitants were loading the Military with Imprecations and Curses.

We understand by all Accounts, that there is a Battery of five Cannon to defend the Town: We saw the Fort and Embasures, and knocked some of them down; but whether they have Guns, or through Fear from our constant Fire upon them, that they deserted the Fort, I cannot as yet inform you; but we had no Shot from any Battery fired at us. We came to an Anchor in the Bay of Sofa, in order

to give our People some Rest, who had been pretty much fatigued, not having any Sleep for two Nights successively. The Vessel we burnt is called the Jesus Misericordia, belonging to Cadiz, bound for Barcelona on the King of Spain's Account, laden with Corn, Calavances, Beans, Oil and Pork, for the Use of the Spanish Fleet at Toulon; to be sent from Barcelona in Neutral Bottoms to Toulon.

Upon Examination of the Spanish Prisoners on Board me, with relation to the Strength and Situation of Peniscola, they all assured me, it was not only exceeding strong by its Situation, which is on a high Rock, but likewise from the Number of its Guns, which amounts to Fifty, it being the strongest Fortrefs in the Kingdom of Valentia.

Upon this Intelligence we thought it impracticable to make any Attempt of destroying it; there is at present 1000 Men, including Militia, in that Fortrefs.

Petersbourg, March 12. A few Days ago came Advice from General Keith, dated at Abo the 23d past, that by the Divine Assistance and her Imperial Majesty's good Success, the Island of Aland (situated in the Bothnick Gulph) came under Subjection to her Imperial Majesty, and the Inhabitants thereof have taken the Oath of Fidelity, administer'd to them by an Officer sent from General Keith for that Purpose; whereby they engage, not only to be faithful Subjects to the Empress, but also to her Successor to the Imperial Throne of Russia his Imperial Highness Peter Feoderouitz, Great Duke of Russia. This they did with great Alacrity. The foregoing Account was printed here by Order of the Senate.

From the Gazette, published here by Authority, of the 10th instant.

Although by the Account published in this Paper the 27th of January last, all the groundless Reports, concerning the Sophi of Persia's Designs and warlike Preparations against this Empire, were sufficiently confuted; yet that Account is farther confirmed by a Relation which arrived here the 8th Instant from Major General Prince Dolgorouki, Commander of her Imperial Majesty's Army on the Persian Frontiers, dated the 15th of February; wherein he advises, that the Sophi of Persia had lost a great Number of Men in his unsuccessful Expedition against the Inhabitants of Gorsky; and the Remainder, having suffered much by Sickness and other great Fatigues, was marched back again. The Sophi has also withdrawn his Forces out of Dagistan back to Persia, without giving the least Occasion to a Breach of the Peace of Friendship with Russia, and he is actually already on the other Side of the River Samur beyond Derbent in the Muganski Step; from whence he is determined to march directly into Persia. He has, agreeably to this, given his Commanders on the Frontiers the strictest Orders to strive, as much as possible, to preserve an inviolable Friendship with the Russian Frontiers, and carefully to avoid giving the least Occasion for Disputes or Complaints.

The nine Field Regiments, which have been in Winter Quarters at Moscow, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Soimonow and Major General Georgius Czarowitz of Grufny, are on their March hither, and expected to arrive in a few Days. Those Regiments are to be used in the Operations of the War the approaching Campaign.

Manheim, March 29, N. S. The Baron d'Els, Nephew of our late Elector, Prince Theodore of Bavaria Bishop of Ratisbon, Count Ingelheim, Count Oftein, and Baron Kesselstadt, are Candidates for the Electoral Dignity. The Election is fixed to the 22d Instant, and as Prince Theodore is not of the Chapter, a Brief is expected from Rome to render him capable of being elected; though it is said at the same Time, that the Chapter have resolved to chuse one of their own Body.

Bonn, April 1, N. S. The Velt Marshal Count Neuperg arrived on the 29th of March at the Castle of Guelfdorff, the Duke of Arembergh's Head Quarters, to consult with his Highness concerning the approaching March of the Austrian Army, which is preparing to pass the Rhine.

Dusseldorp, April 2, N. S. The English and Hanoverian Troops are preparing to pass the Rhine, the first at Andernach, and the second at Mulheim opposite to Cologne. The Earl of Stair is expected every Day at Linnick from Aix la Chapelle.

Hague, April 12, N. S. The Chevalier Trono, a noble Venetian and Minister from the Republick of Venice, delivered his Credentials on Wednesday last to the States General. The Deputies of Overysseel have signified to their High Mightinesses the Assent of their Province to the Proposition of Holland for assisting the Queen of Hungary. That of Zealand is expected every Day.

Whitehall, April 9.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. John Viscount Lymington, the Dignity of an Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Earl of Portsmouth in the County of Southampton.

The King has been pleased to grant unto William Maule, Esq; the Dignities of a Baron, Viscount and Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron and Viscount Maule of White-church in the County of Waterford, and Earl Panmure of Forth in the County of Wexford, in the said Kingdom; and in Default of Male Issue, then the said Dignities to be enjoyed by John Maule, Esq; Brother of the said William Maule.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitane and Cathedral Church of York, empowering them to elect an Archbishop of that See, the same being void by the Death of the most Rev. Father in God Dr. Lancelot Blackburn late Archbishop thereof; and to sign a Letter, recommending to the said Dean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Herring, Bishop of Bangor, to be by them elected into that See.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Salisbury, his Majesty's High Almoner, in the Room of the most Reverend Father in God Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, late Archbishop of York, deceased.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Mathew Bradford, Bachelor of Laws, to the Canonry and Prebend of Normanton, founded in the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Southwell, in the County of Nottingham, void by the Cession of the Rev. Joseph Atwell, Doctor in Divinity; and in his Majesty's Gift by the Vacancy of the See of York.

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